THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
J. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week 15

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

THERESA is popular in Virginia.

MILLARD FILLMORE has been at Saratoga.

THE Vice President is at his home in Indiana.

YANKEE ROBINSON has his "great show" in Montreal.

BARON GEROLT attended the funeral of M. Prevost Paradol.

THE Lingards have lingered all summer at Long Branch.

ROSA BONHEUR is painting the portrait of the Czar's favorite dog.

"FUN" thinks stays are like snobs because they are a coarse sek.

CHINESE counterfeiters drive a thriving business on the Pacific coast.

THE New York *World* says Onida is not a widah at all, but a spinster.

CHICAGO PEOPLE amuse themselves by shooting pigeons in the parks.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is said to have liabilities amounting to $10,000.

A. T. STEWART is said to have made a round million by the raise in gold.

MRS. ABBY MCFARLAND is to publish a volume composed of her magazine articles.

THE negroes of Indianapolis have petitioned to have German taught in the public schools.

IT is said that Olive Logan and Anna Dickson are going to England on a mission of their own.

Punch says that in Greece it is not now the golden age, or the stone age, or the bronze age, but the brigand age.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, etc., says at the theatre of war very few people care to be placed in a private box.

Punch has a weak imitation of his most famous joke, in his recent advice to per sons who have "fallen in love"—fall out.

THE latest reported monster is a two headed child in San Francisco, which has had one head amputated and still lives.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S cottage at Long Branch cost, including furniture and carpets, $32,000, which came out of his own pocket.

AT Buckley station, Mo., Robert Buckley's dog bit Mr. Hermann Newhoff's dog, whereupon Newhoff killed Buckley with a shot gun.

A WOMAN in Indiana has a mania for keeping ganders, of which she has seventy-five, and she herself is the only goose in the lot.

A SEVERE fight was fought last week between a herd of swine and a den of rattlesnakes near Columbus. The former were victorious.

COL. JAS. FISK, JR., thinks of starting a line of European steamers and is negotiating with the North German Lloyd for some of their ships.

MR. JASPER A. LAWMAN has painted a fine portrait of Henry Ward Beecher, said to be the best likeness of that gentleman ever yet produced.

THE two Frenchmen with the bear who frightened horses and pleased children here a short time since are now delighting the editor of the *Sun* in Altoona.

MRS. CHARLES KUHN, a daughter of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, was thrown from her carriage and killed at the Baths of Lucca in Italy on the 13th.

THE Russian Church has sent to San Francisco a Bishop of America and the Aleutian isles. His diocese, as far as size is concerned, is at least respectable.

ON the 15th the Sutro Tunnel was in 1,355 feet, and is still in blue clay and porphyry. About half an inch of water is running out of the mouth of the tunnel.

VAN AMBURGH'S lion tamer entered the cage at Woodsfield, Ohio, but came out immediately with alacrity, leaving the seat of his trousers to amuse the animals.

A MISSOURIAN who tried to live in Minnesota comes back objecting that they have nine months of winter and that the rest of the year it is profanely late in the autumn.

AN English journal maliciously states that it is rumored that *Punch* is about to become a comic paper. No one has been bold enough to start such a rumor about Punchinello.

SIMEON HICKSONBAUGH, recently married to an estimable young lady, at Laport, Ind., hastily vamosed the other day to avoid an unpleasant interview with his Ohio wife.

SAN FRANCISCO received the news of the declaration of war by France at 1:30 in the afternoon, whereas it was not made in France until 1:50, which is very quick traveling.

THE Bishop of Little Rock, Arkansas, was the only American Bishop who voted *non placet* at the promulgation of the infallibility dogma. Where were all the others who opposed it?

YVON'S pupils have all left his studio in Paris on account of his condescending to paint and send to America such a picture as the one with which he filled Mr. A. T. Stewart's liberal order.

IT is a significant fact that an appeal has been made to the Emperor of the French to sever connection with Rome, on the ground that the papal pretensions are injurious to the Gallic church.

THE society for the prevention of infanticide in New York has gotten into hot water and the police have their eyes on it, so that its fate will probably be similar to that of the anti-gambling society.

MRS. BURLINGAME has received a large sum of money from the Chinese government, $6,000 for defraying the funeral expenses and ten thousand taels, equal to $15,000, for a present to the widow.

ALL the "reliable gentlemen" of our late war have gone over on a pleasure excursion up and down the Rhine, and their views are beginning to crop out in the European journals which they favor.

LORD ARTHUR CLINTON is said to be in America, and the "funeral of the impulsive fiery youth," spoken of as so private, was nothing but a sham, and the youth was more than thirty years of age.

AN exchange says: In chasing an annoying dog, the other night, a Portland man ran foul of a clothes-line, which widened his mouth and extracted two teeth without payin', and he didn't catch the dog.

MILLARD FILLMORE is said to have pronounced the declaration of Papal infallibility to be the most absurd creation of the nineteenth century when Peter the first Pope *had his ears cut off* for denying his Master.

THE lost child of New Orleans about whom Southern Democratic papers have gone into such exstacies of indignation accusing negroes of having sacrificed it in some Voodoo orgy, has turned up all right in Canton, Miss.

THE Boston *Post* remarks that an Indiana journal is trying to promote pedestrian exercise among the students of the State by urging a law to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of any institution of learning!

NO surprise should be felt at the evident sympathy felt by England for Prussia, for even in these days of divorce and Mormonism, it is but natural that the Mother country should have a tender feeling for the Father land.

THE curious thing is that the papers all speak of that wily old Spanish Don Prim. And Napoleon objected to Hohenzollern because he was a German and all the time Prim is the real ruler of Spain and a born Prussian subject.

A YOUNG GIRL in New Jersey challenges Absalom for the championship. In wandering through the woods she got hung up by her chignon to a branch and staid there two hours until a passer by, less cruel than Joab, unhitched her.

MRS. SARAH ANDERSON is the name of the last young woman who was scraped up and gathered to her fathers and mothers in small pieces, merely because she attempted to fill a lighted lamp with petroleum in Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

ORDERS have been received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard to fit United States steamers California and Narragansett with all possible despatch. Several hundred men will have to be employed at once; 500 have already been sent for.

THE New York Police commissioners have decreed that every policeman shall wear a shirt collar, a necktie and gloves, a costume which leads one to fear the shirtless burlesques of the Gotham stage have produced too deep a contempt for the conventionalities of costume.

PASQUIN improves the occasion at Rome. This satirical statue, which may be called the *Roman Punch* (no reference intended to the fashionable ice of that name), thus translates into Italian the initials on the cross, I. N. R. I.: *"Io Non Riconosco Infallibilita,"* which means, "I do not recognise infallibility."

THE *N. Y. World* says: The commander of French artillery is General Soleille. Should that arm of the service make any very successful stroke in the pending campaign everybody will be calling it a *coup de soleil*. The play on words is so obvious this hot weather as to make the idea not worth copyrighting.

AT Emporia, Kansas, last Wednesday, the Rev. G. C. Morse went down into a well he was having dug on his lot. Finding it difficult to breathe, on account of the presence of foul air, he halloed to be hauled up. Those on the ground hauled him up about twenty feet, when he fell back, striking his head in the well, breaking his skull, and killing him almost instantly.

THERE is a consoling theory that everybody is an object of envy and admiration to somebody, and a London paper asserts that Calcraft, the hangman, is pestered wherever he goes by a Welshman of good means and education, who is an enthusiast about punishments and a monomaniac about hanging, and whose desire is to become a worthy disciple of "Jack Ketch," when ever Calcraft's mantle shall descend to him.

READERS of our extracts from the press upon the war will observe that only the Democratic journals, such as the New York *World*, Boston *Post*, Philadelphia *Age* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*, are opposed to Germany. The trouble seems to be that the majority of the Germans have loyally voted the Republican ticket heretofore, and therefore deserve the punishment which is thus meted out to them by the opposition press.

A NEW HAVEN gentleman came very near losing a valuable horse a few days back by mistaking a cistern for a post and tying the animal to it while he absented himself for a short time upon a tender mission. Judge of his astonishment on returning to find the poor beast unhitched from the wagon and swimming about in the cistern. The memory of his lady love did not continue to haunt him long after he had seen how matters stood.

A SPECIMEN advertisement comes from a Forest City, Nevada, paper. A mother, thankful for the restoration of a daughter from the "ague," publishes the fact, and gives credit to Hardy's Bitters. She says: "My daughter, Sarah Ann, who, if I do say it, is the handsomest girl in Holt county, has been troubled with chills and fever for going on six months, and the doctors couldn't do her any good." A bottle of the bitters cured her half gone when the "chills quit on her."

A MISERABLE man drawn up with inflammatory rheumatism and driven about asking contributions in a miserable old chaise almost as far gone as its master has probably attracted the attention of most of our city readers. The Boston *Post* thus refers to him: "A Pittsburg beggar solicits alms in a *splendid* carriage." Now, if the *Post* must misrepresent our beggars, is it also necessary to spell our name without our legal h? If this continues, we shall retaliate by speaking of the lib.

THERE is no capital punishment in Wisconsin, and Andrew Thompson, the murderer of Mrs. Hagarty and five children, near Metiregor, last fall, knew there was not. And so, says the Metiregor *Times*, "there is a feeling of satisfaction, that, after traveling for days in Wisconsin to find a safe place to execute his hellish plans, he actually, though unwittingly, came back within the jurisdiction of the laws of Iowa, and thus was made liable to the punishment inflicted by the laws of Iowa."

ONE Sunday one of the negro hands on board the Creole, running to Biloxi Miss., began to sing a number of songs in which the words "rebels" and "traitors" were used; the song being intended to illustrate the manner in which the Confederates ran when Butler came, and how the negro regiments whipped the rebels. The mate ordered him to stop it; the negro cursed, a passenger struck the negro, who cut at him with a razor, and immediately the fight became general, parties unknown, killing two negroes who stood near the one who did the shooting, and who was arrested. The Picayune says of the affair: "Though we deeply deplore the tragedy, we must regard it as the legitimate consequence of the ideas with which the negroes have been imbued. Some of them seem to think they can with impunity insult ladies and gentlemen, and rarely lose an opportunity of being insolent."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gen. Sherman and family have gone to Berkeley Springs.

—Jas. Kean, aged 70, died from sunstroke at Louisville yesterday.

—The steamship Caledonia, from New York, arrived at Bristol Saturday.

—The steamship China, from New York, arrived at Queenstown Saturday.

—The population of New York City now is 1,063, being 541 more than the week previous.

—E. L. Thomas, pork and commission merchant of Cincinnati, died at Yellow Springs yesterday.

—The last of the prelates who have been in attendance at the Ecumenical Council left Rome Saturday.

—The Germans of Terre Haute, Ind., are raising a considerable fund for sanitary uses of the Prussian army.

—At Terre Haute, Indiana, Saturday night, a drunken man named Norton was run over and cut to pieces by a freight train.

—Coin in the treasury at Washington, Saturday, amounted to $46,600,000; coin certificates, $40,300,000; currency balance $20,502.

—The Republican County Convention at Cincinnati has been fixed for August 17. The colored vote is to be counted in apportioning delegates.

—The New Orleans firemen returned home Sunday afternoon from their Northern tour and were received by a large delegation of firemen and citizens.

—The steamship City of London, which sailed from New York Saturday, took mails for Europe on Friday. The net left Berlin. The infantry reserves were arming on Tuesday, and a number of regiments are expected to arrive on Friday. The excitement and confidence increases daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only comparable to that of the people when Forty-eight was proclaimed. All the financia and commercial distress is terrible and there are innumerable failures of old and established houses. It is perfectly understood in Berlin that Germany, if victorious, will march to Paris.

—The murderer of Col. Buell, at Fort Leavenworth, Friday night, is supposed to be a soldier named J. M. Melonie. A large reward is offered for his capture.

—A Paris dispatch states that notwithstanding the withdrawal of the counsel from the accused, the trial before the High Court of Justice at Blois continues.

—The will of the late George W. Whistler, American Railway Engineer, who died at St. Louis some months ago, the estate of which, to the amount £100,000, was proven last week.

—The Secretary of War has received the official copy of the law re-organizing the army. The number of men now in the service is about 34,500. The number is to be reduced to 30,000.

—Kunhardt & Co., agents of Hamburg and American line of steamers, New York, received orders on Saturday morning to stop the departure of the Hamburg steamships from New York.

—A fire broke out in the second story of the Simpson Block, Cincinnati, Saturday night, in a room occupied by J. P. Lindsay, manufacturer of address bags. Prompt discovery brought the engines in time to prevent heavy loss.

—A Havana dispatch says that the statement that forty-two citizens of Remedios were assassinated and women obliged to work in the chain gang, is false. The Captain General has declined reinforcements from Spain.

—The proprietors of Willard's hotel, Washington City, have reduced the price of board to two dollars and a half a day, until the re-assembling of Congress. Hotel-keepers say this is the dullest season, by all odds, in ten years.

—The Cleveland boiler plate company's rolling mill, at Cleveland, was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. The loss is estimated at thirty to fifty thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have caught from the spark of a locomotive.

—The New York Gold Room has appointed a committee to ascertain the author of the bogus London telegram which reported American bonds there at 79¾. A reward of three hundred dollars is offered for the detection of the scoundrel.

—Wm. Darley, son of Mr. Darley, Superintendent of an iron works in South St. Louis, and formerly of Pennsylvania, accidentally shot himself Saturday, while handling a pistol, the ball entering his face and penetrating the brain. He lived but a few hours.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 160.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

WAR NEWS
FROM EUROPE.

Movements of the Armies—Prussia Surprised, Nevertheless Prepared—Gen. Von Moltke Will Not be Hurried—Consuls Instructed to Facilitate the Return of Germans in Foreign Ports—Martial Law in Rhine and Other German Provinces—Proclamation by Napoleon to the French Nation—A Pledge Not to Disturb Germanic Nationality—Prussians Blow up the Eastern Abutment of the Kehl Railway Bridge—Report That Denmark Has Declared War—Russia, Austria and Italy Certainly Neutral—Farewell of the Prussian Queen to the Rhine Provinces—A Prussian Repulse and Advance of the French Reconnoissance—Coblentz the Base of Prussian Operations—Paris Convention Not to be Respected—Fenian Demonstrations at Dublin in Favor of France.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Army Movements—Prussia Taken by Surprise.

LONDON, July 22, 11 P. M.—The army movements on both sides are slow. A special correspondent writes from Berlin, on the 20th inst., that Prussia was actually taken by surprise. Nobody contemplated war. Hence the concentration of forces is less advanced than with the French; nor will Von Moltke be hurried. There are two methods of mobilizing the Prussian army. The quicker one is, when regiments marching as they are, not waiting for reserves, which follow after them. The more regular method is when regiments await their reserves until their ranks are filled full. The latter and slower method has now been adopted, showing that Prussia is in no dread of threatened immediate invasion. No soldier of the famous corps of Prussian Guards has yet left Berlin. The infantry reserves were arming on Tuesday, and a number of regiments are expected to arrive on Friday. The confidence and confidence increases daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only comparable to that of the people when Forty-eight was proclaimed. All the financia and commercial distress is terrible and there are innumerable failures of old and established houses. It is perfectly understood in Berlin that Germany, if victorious, will march to Paris.

Arrest of Correspondents.

The correspondents of *La Liberte* and *La Reforme* have been arrested and sent to Metz, detected while sketching the fortifications, and the other was detected by reason of his speaking French with a German accent. They were both subsequently released.

The correspondent arrested yesterday at Metz is now reported to be Wm. H. Russell, journeying toward Kehl. Kreuzer's *Journal Officiel* reiterates Lebeuf's order that no journalists shall be admitted to the French army, it is reported that one correspondent to the correspondent of an English Bonapartist paper. In France only official army news is to be allowed.

Report Denied.

The *Figaro* denies the report that General Douay is dead, and states that information to the contrary has been received.

Resume of Army Movements.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Times* of this morning publishes lengthy dispatches from its special correspondents in both of the opposing armies of France and Germany. The dispatches contain a general resume of the operations already undertaken upon the Rhine and the arrangements made for offence and defence by both parties.

The *Times* argues from data that the marvelous rapidity with which the Prussians had rallied, and the celerity of their concentration upon the Rhine at the critical points, have defeated Napoleon's plans for the conquest of the Rhine provinces and the disintegration of the German states. It says that the plan upon which Napoleon proposed to act was to throw a force into Germany to hurl the various *corps d'armees* which concentrated at the camp of Chalons into Central Germany, thus rendering it impossible for the German States through the very centre. The wonderful rapidity of the Prussians in coming to the opposite points has frustrated the manœuvre. Prussia now has a powerful army arrayed upon the Rhine, between Mayence and Cologne, with powerful force occupying the Rhine provinces. She also has a powerful force in Southern Germany, to repel assault upon that quarter.

The main body of the French army is distributed between Chalons and Metz, and Thionville, in the Province of the Moselle, with a considerable number of troops in the fortifications of the former city. Another army is forming in the French province of the Lower Rhine, and is being disciplined between Strasbourg and Bitchie, adjoining Rhenish Bavaria.

Prussian News.

BERLIN, July 23.—The river Rhine is still open to public travel.

Railroad freight traffic has ceased and passenger traffic closes on the 24th. Gottingen University is closed, and all the students have enlisted. From Bonn three hundred are expected. All the Universities will soon close. The Prussian headquarters are now at Kreuzenachy, eight miles south of Bingen, on the river Nahe.

Germans in Foreign Ports.

The government has issued circulars to all Consuls in North Germany, in foreign ports, requiring them to forward all names of Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage to the Fatherland, and to furnish them with such sums as are necessary to pay the passage. They are also empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany.

The sailors of German ships who are in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the armies, and the English dock-yards are emptied to man the German navy.

Martial Law in Rhine Provinces.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomerania and Eastern Prussia. The port of Hamburg is still open, and traffic is not disturbed.

Napoleon Proclaims to the People of France.

PARIS, July 23.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France:

Frenchmen, there are in the life of a people solemn moments, when the national honor, violently excited, presses itself irresistibly above all other interests and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation. One of those decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, to whom we have given evidence, during and since the war of 1866, of the most conciliatory disposition, has held our good will of no account and has resorted to forbearance by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters, necessitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of Europe a camp where reigns distrust and fear of the morrow. A final incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding, and shows the gravity of the situation in the presence of the new pretensions. Prussia was made to understand our claims, but they were evaded and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested profound displeasure at this action, and quickly a war cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the southern populations shall be free to exercise nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us, we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We wish to conquer a durable peace based on the free interest of the people, and assist in abolishing the precarious foundation of things where all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other. The glorious flag of France, which is once more unfurled in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles; it will inspire the same devotion. Frenchmen, I go to place myself at the head of the valiant army, which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. The army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe.

I take with me my son, despite his tender years. He knows the duties his name imposes, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible.

Movements of the German Army—Denmark Declares for War.

PARIS, July 23.—The army of South Germany has been ordered north, and the Prussian army goes south.

Denmark has decided for war. She will wait until the French fleet enters the Baltic. Hungary is also for France.

The Emperor's proclamation to the people made a profound impression.

England Preparing to Put Her Army on a War Footing.

LONDON, July 23.—In consequence of the attitude of Austria toward Bavaria and the renewed rumors of the warlike attitude of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations for putting her army on a war footing.

The Channel squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea to unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under command of Admiral Hornby, who has been telegraphed at Valparaiso to return to England immediately.

A special from Berlin to-day announces that passenger traffic on the railways ceases to-morrow. The Reserves and Landwher are being furnished forage. The enemy is in excellent spirits and full of confidence.

Panic in the French Camp—The French Massing at Metz.

STRASBOURG, July 23.—A panic occurred here this morning, occasioned by the report of a loud explosion. The Prussians had blown up the abutment of the Kehl railway bridge.

Marshal McMahon is expected here to-morrow. The Emperor is expected at Nancy. The French troops are massing at Metz and Thionville.

Prussian Commanders.

BERLIN, July 23.—Prince Frederick William commands the left of the Prussian army, Prince Frederick Charles the center, and Herwarth von Bittenfeld the right. The defences of the coast will be entrusted to Gen. von Falkenstein. Staff officers will be the same as in the war against the Austrians in 1866. Gen. Dreysee will lead the advance over the Rhine. Saarbrucken will be the center of operations. More than one hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled.

A Question of Veracity.

In the North German Parliament, last evening, Count von Bismarck, denied the assertion of Deputy Grammont, that Germany had confessed the impossibility of the Prince of Hohenzollern's candidacy. He asserted that from the time the Government first knew of the project nothing personal or official was said about it.

French War Minister and Correspondents.

PARIS, July 23.—General Leboeuf, in reply to a committee of the press who petitioned to accompany the army, said that he would only consent to remove restrictions on condition that correspondents would promise to print nothing untrue.

Neutral Powers.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed upon. The neutrality of Spain is certain.

Bavarians in Paris.

PARIS, July 23.—The Swiss Legation at Paris has been charged with the protection of the interests of Bavarian citizens. The Dutch Consul will protect French citizens in Prussia.

Steamer Timely Warned.

The steamship Holsatia, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, was discovered by an English pilot lying to in a fog. The pilot informed the captain of the declaration of war between France and Prussia, and warned him to make Plymouth with all possible dispatch, which was done.

Russia Will Remain Neutral.

PARIS, July 23.—*La Patrie* this afternoon says a dispatch has just been received from St. Petersburg containing the following intelligence: The Czar addressed a letter to the French Government to-day. He regrets the precipitate measures taken on both sides and that diplomacy has not sufficed. Russia and the other powers of Europe to act in favor of peace. The Czar, while regretting the calamity of war, will remain neutral, so long as the interests of Russia do not require it. He adds that he is ready to do all to limit hostilities and mitigate the horrors of war.

Prince Hedgeworth, Minister of Hesse, in Paris, has requested Mr. Washburne, by order of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to protect Hesse, should the French have not already given her consent. Mr. Washburne acceded to the request.

Bridge Blown Up by the Prussians.

STRASBOURG, July 23.—Yesterday afternoon a Prussian force came to the eastern side of the river blew up the eastern side of the bridge connecting this city with Kehl.

French Army from Algiers.

MARSEILLES, July 23.—Yesterday a large part of the army which has been operating in Algeria arrived here. They were accompanied by numerous volunteers. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm as they marched through the streets of the city on their way to the front.

Various War Items.

The London *Saturday Review* does not think the freedom of Cuba will be gained by the one way or another by the European complications. The duty of the press in these war times, the same journal says, is difficult.

The *Times* sharply criticises the language used by the French Emperor in the recent circular to diplomatic agents. His plea that war was forced upon him by the approval of the people must be right, is untrue.

Holland particularly begs for silence about the disposition of Dutch troops.

The Austrian Reichstag has been convened for an extra session, in order to take measures against the threatened European war.

The departure of the Emperor for the front has been postponed for a few days.

French dispatches to the South German States have demanded their passports.

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing from Metz, France, says the whole country is ablaze with enthusiasm. Prussia seems eager to pay for all information touching the movements of the French. France, however, regards Prussian policy, because Prussia seems to wish to maintain the frank character of war, in harmony with their object declines naval hostilities, and avoids attacking trade.

The *Liberte* says that the Government is in receipt of important news from Copenhagen relative to the neutrality of Denmark. This news is contrary to recent reports on the subject. Couriers have been sent to Denmark advising the Cabinet to be on its guard. Prussians had rallied, and the celerity of their concentration upon the Rhine at the critical points, have defeated Napoleon's plans for the conquest of the Rhine provinces and the disintegration of the German States. It says that the plan upon which Napoleon proposed to act was to throw a force into Germany to hurl the various *corps d'armees* which concentrated at the camp of Chalons into Central Germany, thus rendering it impossible for the German States through the very centre. The wonderful rapidity of the Prussians in coming to the opposite points has frustrated the manœuvre. Prussia now has a powerful army arrayed upon the Rhine, between Mayence and Cologne, with powerful force occupying the Rhine provinces. She also has a powerful force in Southern Germany, to repel assault upon that quarter.

The main body of the French army is distributed between Chalons and Metz, and Thionville, in the Province of the Moselle, with a considerable number of troops in the fortifications of the former city. Another army is forming in the French province of the Lower Rhine, and is being disciplined between Strasbourg and Bitchie, adjoining Rhenish Bavaria.

Prussian News.

BERLIN, July 23.—The river Rhine is still open to public travel.

Railroad freight traffic has ceased and passenger traffic closes on the 24th. Gottingen University is closed, and all the students have enlisted. From Bonn three hundred are expected. All the Universities will soon close. The Prussian headquarters are now at Kreuzenachy, eight miles south of Bingen, on the river Nahe.

Germans in Foreign Ports.

The government has issued circulars to all Consuls in North Germany, in foreign ports, requiring them to forward all names of Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage to the Fatherland, and to furnish them with such sums as are necessary to pay the passage. They are also empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany.

The sailors of German ships who are in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the armies, and the English dock-yards are emptied to man the German navy.

Martial Law in Rhine Provinces.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomerania and Eastern Prussia. The port of Hamburg is still open, and traffic is not disturbed.

Napoleon Proclaims to the People of France.

PARIS, July 23.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France:

Frenchmen, there are in the life of a people solemn moments, when the national honor, violently excited, presses itself irresistibly above all other interests and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation. One of those decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, to whom we have given evidence, during and since the war of 1866, of the most conciliatory disposition, has held our good will of no account and has resorted to forbearance by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters, necessitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of Europe a camp where reigns distrust and fear of the morrow. A final incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding, and shows the gravity of the situation in the presence of the new pretensions. Prussia was made to understand our claims, but they were evaded and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested profound displeasure at this action, and quickly a war cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the southern populations shall be free to exercise nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us, we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We wish to conquer a durable peace based on the free interest of the people, and assist in abolishing the precarious foundation of things where all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other. The glorious flag of France, which is once more unfurled in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles; it will inspire the same devotion. Frenchmen, I go to place myself at the head of the valiant army, which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. The army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe.

I take with me my son, despite his tender years. He knows the duties his name imposes, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible.

Movements of the German Army—Denmark Declares for War.

PARIS, July 23.—The army of South Germany has been ordered north, and the Prussian army goes south.

Denmark has decided for war. She will wait until the French fleet enters the Baltic. Hungary is also for France.

The Emperor's proclamation to the people made a profound impression.

England Preparing to Put Her Army on a War Footing.

LONDON, July 23.—In consequence of the attitude of Austria toward Bavaria and the renewed rumors of the warlike attitude of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations for putting her army on a war footing.

The Channel squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea to unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under command of Admiral Hornby, who has been telegraphed

Later Intelligence.

No Engagement Yet—Prussian Vessels Cruising in the English Channel and North Sea.

LONDON, July 24, 4 P. M.—Up to this hour no news has been received of any engagement at the seat of war.

Prussian vessels are cruising in the Channel and North Sea to interrupt the shipping of food for French supplies.

The Bank of Frankfort has loaned five million thalers on the deposit of American stock in securities.

More About the Diplomacy of Napoleon.

BERLIN, July 24, via LONDON, July 24.—The only written document which Prussia received from France since the beginning of the crisis is the proposal to elevate a Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France, and he desires Prussia to disavow the scheme. This Prussia refused to do, reserving her right to be governed by circumstances. The Emperor says he is forced to consider this determination as equally menacing to France and the European equilibrium, and particularly as it was rendered the more significant by the communication made by Prussia to the cabinets of Europe, giving an account of the steps he took to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes: "The French Government is taking steps for the defense of its honor and interest, and having adopted all the measures which circumstances render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia."

Austria and Russia Certainly Neutral.

PARIS, July 24.—The official journals of Austria says the Government having exhausted all means of mollifying Napoleon and preventing war, has resolved to observe strict neutrality, but at the same time keep up a careful watch for chances of peaceful settlement.

Russia announces her determination to use all means of limiting the theatre of war and to abridge its duration.

Farewell of the Prussian Queen to the Rhine Provinces.

The Queen of Prussia, on leaving the Rhine Provinces for Berlin, issued a farewell address to the inhabitants. She says she has lived twenty years among them, and has experienced nothing but their attachment and devotion for the King, his children, and herself. She would willingly stay, but sacred duties call her elsewhere. The enthusiasm of Germany is the voice of God. Her sufferings in the struggle, and the blessings which have followed them for half a century, warrant continued trust in Him for time and eternity.

A Prussian Repulse—Advance by the French.

LONDON, July 24.—The following dispatch has been received from Paris:

—Forbach, Department of Moselle, July 23.—The Prussians have been repulsed at Carding and a reconnoissance on Prussian soil has been made by French troops.

Italy Proclaims Neutrality.

BERLIN, July 24.—A proclamation announcing the strict neutrality of Italy was issued to-day at Florence. Demonstrations took place in Milan and Genoa in favor of Prussia.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, declare Russia will maintain her neutrality.

The Paris Convention Not to be Regarded

LONDON, July 24. The French Government insists on adhering to the policy previously announced, of treating neutral shipping the same as in 1854. No regard will be paid to the Paris Convention.

A Brisk Skirmish—Intention of the Prussians.

COBLENTZ, July 25.—A Prussian force from Saar Louis crossed the French border on Saturday to make a reconnoissance in the direction of St. Avoit and Metz. After proceeding some distance they encountered an outpost of the enemy and had a brisk skirmish with a force of French chasseurs. The Prussians retired, leaving two men on the field. It is believed the French lost ten or twelve killed.

It is confidently stated the Prussians are strengthening Coblentz only with the intention of making it a base of of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of the Saar and carry an offensive war into France.

Fenian Demonstrations for France.

DUBLIN, July 24.—Great demonstrations were made here last night in favor of the French. A meeting of five thousand persons was addressed by prominent Fenians.

What Napoleon will do in Case of a Coalition against Him.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A Paris special to the *Herald* says it is predicted the Emperor will proclaim a republic throughout Europe, if a coalition is formed against him.

Prussia is threatening Denmark.

Guns are being placed upon the fortifications of Paris.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN July 24.—Steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 25.—Consols for money 80. American securities quiet and steady. Five-Twenty bonds at London—82, 83, 55, 83, 67, 82½; 10-40's, 80; Erie, 16¾; Illinois, 108; Atlantic & Great Western, 22. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton firm at 8¾d for middling uplands, 8¾d for New Orleans; sales of 12,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs easier. California white wheat, 10s 10d@11s; red western, 9 10s 2d@10s 5d, winter 10s 11d@11s. Western flour 26s 6d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 35s@35s 2d. Oats 38 5d. Barley 5s. Pork 84. Pork 117s 6d. Beef 118s. Lard excited at 75s 6d. Cheese 64s. Bacon: Cumberland cut 58s; 68s for round middles. Common rosin 8s 5d@5s 6d; fine 13s 3d. Petroleum 11d; refined 1s 6¾d. Tallow 44s 3d. Turpentine 31s. Linseed oil 33s 10d. Linseed cakes 10s.

LONDON, July 23.—Tallow 45s. Sperm oil 90s. Sugar 31s 6d@31s 9d. Whale oil 37s. Calcutta linseed 65s@65s 3d. Common rosin buoyant. Hops 86s@8s 9d.

PARIS, July 23—5 P. M.—Bourse closed firm. Rentes 65f 40c.

BREMEN, July 23.—Petroleum yesterday opened and closed quiet and steady at 6 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, July 23.—Petroleum yesterday opened quiet and steady at 14 mare bancos.

PARIS, July 23.—Bourse closed firm at 64f 65c.

FRANKFORT, July 23.—Five-Twenties steady at 77⅜.

HAVRE, July 23.—Cotton quiet at 97f.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Petroleum quiet at 6 thalers 6 groats.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—Five-twenty bonds, 62; quoted at 77; market strong.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1870.

FROM CHINA.

Official dispatches from China give the correspondence between Minister Lowe to Prince Keena, of China, relative to the death of Mr. Burlingame. Great regret was expressed by the Chinese officials at the event. It is stated that Mr. Burlingame's mission has been gratifyingly successful, and that the posthumous rank conferred upon him was the highest that could be given any one outside the Imperial family.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

The direct lines of German steamers here before plying between New York and Bremen and Hamburg, having changed the character of their trips to those ports, in consequence of the French and Prussian war, the reduced rates of postage chargeable under the existing Postal Convention with North Germany on letters and other correspondence for North German Union and countries beyond forwarded by the direct lines, are for the special imperial service. All correspondence for North Germany will consequently, until direct steamship service is resumed, be forwarded via Belgium or England, subject to the rate of international postage established for that route, viz. for letters, ten cents per each half ounce or under, prepayment optional, or fraction thereof, prepayment compulsory; for books, packets and patterns or samples of merchandise, eight cents per each half ounce or fraction, prepayment compulsory; letters insufficiently paid by the above rates will be charged for in delivery with double the unpaid letters, after deduction of amount prepaid.

UNION LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee of the Union League meets at Long Branch on Friday.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 24, 1870.

WAITING FOR THE START.

The yachts Maggie, Alice, Madeline, Phantom, Fleur de Lys, Rambler, and others are cruising about Sandy Hook on the look-out for the arrival of the Dauntless or Cambria. Bets are lively here at one hundred to fifty on the Dauntless.

Ex-commodore Kidd, of the New York Yacht Club, is at the Hook, with a large party in his steamer, waiting for the fate in store for Protestants. It is the general belief among old salts that neither will arrive before Monday or Tuesday.

A dispatch from London says the yacht Dauntless was spoken on the 15th in latitude 43 degrees north and longitude 36 degrees west.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance will not be postponed on account of the war in Europe. The European delegates unable to attend will send their papers to be read.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

General Sheridan made a rapid visit to Long Branch yesterday, had a protracted interview with the President, and left at the close of it took the first train for Washington.

FIRE LAST N

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870.

ALL is quiet on the Rhine.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 119¼.

A CONSIDERABLE number of the new railroad bonds issued by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have been disposed of, and the prospects are that the entire amount will find ready takers, as the investment is of first quality.

CITIZENS of all nationalities will be called upon to subscribe towards the Sanitary Fund now being raised for the use and purposes of the sick and wounded in the German hospitals. True charity needs no incentive. The cause is pure, philanthropic and patriotic, and we trust that a large fund may be raised hereabouts.

THE contradictory rumors and stories about army movements in Europe, which we are getting by cable, are probably all bosh. The utmost secresy must be observed by both France and Prussia regarding the campaign, and it is impossible for correspondents to obtain much truthful news, so that they go on the old "intelligent contraband' system.

NAPOLEON.
APOLEON.
POLEON.
OLEON.
LEON.
EON.
ON.

A friend sitting at our elbow says, the meaning of the above is that the Napoleonic dynasty is on the wane, and that the "Nephew" will come out at the little end of the horn.

GEORGE C. FRANCISCUS, ESQ., the able, accomplished and efficient General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, died at Cresson, last Saturday morning. This announcement will cause much sorrow to our business community, inasmuch as the deceased had large personal acquaintance hereabouts, having, in the early operation of the road, filled the office of freight agent for this city. Mr. Franciscus was a kind-hearted and genial gentleman, and his loss will be a great one to the company in whose service he has labored so long and so faithfully.

THE French people are tickled with a straw. The permission to sing the Marseillaise hymn has greatly pleased them, and the soul-inspiring composition is sung everywhere. This song, by the way, has a somewhat remarkable history. It was composed in 1792, by Rouget de 'Isle, a French officer stationed at Strasbourg. It was the enlisting song of the army and thousands were charmed into enrolling their names with the corps of the Rhine. It spread like wildfire all through France, and was universally sung and played. In all the French revolutionary movements it was sung, and in itself became so revolutionary that its singing was forbidden by the present Emperor. Its great popularity now in France is full evidence that it will never die, and it is also evidence that there is a lingering republican feeling yet in the hearts of the French people.

NAPOLEON'S proclamation to the people of France is an ingeniously worded and spirited war paper. Were it more truthful it would be more worthy of admiration. He uses little ceremony in placing on King William's shoulder the coat of responsibility which he alone is entitled to wear. He magnifies Prussia's dignified bearing in the Spanish candidature question into "contemptuous treatment," and after this declares that there "arose a war cry from one end of France to the other." These assertions are palpably false. Prussia did nothing to justify war, the French people did not cry out for it. Napoleon, in whose breast alone reigned "distrust and fear of the morrow," precipitated the war to accomplish his own ambitious ends and he drew his people with him into the contest. He tells the French that he wishes to "conquer a durable peace based on the interest of the people," and yet he is the great disturber of the peace himself, and there is nothing in past history to warrant the belief that should he be successful in the present issue that he would be content to rest till new victories were won and new conquests made. Napoleon takes his youthful son with him into the campaign and he reminds the people of this sacrifice and assures them that the boy "knows the duties his name imposes and is forced to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for France." If the war should prove disastrous to Napoleon, it would be well for the little Prince Imperial, if a stray bullet should find its way to his place of refuge on the battle field and cut off his existence and hopes for the succession to his father's throne. Altogether the proclamation is worthy the craftiness of Napoleon, and we daresay will have its effect in rousing the people of France into a war enthusiasm.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

The Department of Moselle seems to be an objective point with the armies of Prussia and France. It has been made so not only on account of its position but also its mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources. It is bounded on the east by the Palatinate, on the west by the Department of Meuse, on the north by Belgium, Luxemburg and Rhenish Prussia, and on the south by the Department of Meurthe. It has an area of about 2,350 square miles, is 102 miles long and, on an average, about 25 miles wide. The surface of the ground is generally rolling, with a gradual declivity towards the north. On the eastern part stand branches of the Vosges Mountains, and on the western those of the Ardennes. None of the hills rise higher than 650 feet, and they are generally covered on the top with trees, which furnish excellent material for ship building. The Moselle river, from which the Department derives its name, rises in the southeast of the Vosges territory, and passes through Thionville, the principal city of one of its arrondissements, and Metz, its capital. The river is navigable within the Department for a distance of 40 miles, and the Sarre, one of its affluents, for a distance of 28 miles. The river Thiers, one of the tributaries of the Meuse, flows through the northwest corner of the Department of Moselle.

The soil of the valleys and declivities of the hills is rich and in a high state of cultivation. The area of arable land is estimated at 741,343 acres. The Department contains 110,200 acres of meadow, 222,402 of woodland, while 14,826 are lying waste. Its agricultural products consist of oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, turnips, beans, flax, hemp, &c. Considerable quantities of which, after supplying the demands of the inhabitants, are left for exportation. Fruit trees of excellent quality are cultivated extensively. Large quantities of hogs are produced annually. The country is rich in minerals, the principal of which is iron, which is found in large quantities. There is an abundance of marl, potter's clay and plaster of Paris.

There are numerous iron works in the department, in which sheet iron, nails, cutlery of various kinds and other articles are manufactured in large quantities. There are also linen, paper, leather, hosiery, tobacco and beet-root sugar manufactories.

It is estimated that there are about thirty horses to every square mile in the department. Horned cattle and sheep are produced in considerable quantities, though rather of inferior quality.

It will be seen from the above that the department of Moselle, the population of which is nearly half a million, must carry on a considerable export trade. It is just such a country as an army would like to hold in the face of an enemy. The hills on its eastern and western extremity form natural forts, whilst its surface affords ample scope for the development of the strategic genius of the captains of the contending armies. Its extensive iron works and other manufactories, as well as its rich agricultural products will be of eminent service, especially if the war should be protracted. It is evident from present appearances that the Moselle region will be the scene at least of the first great battle. The Emperor of the French is drawing near the ever memorable plains or Waterloo, where the military and imperial fortunes of the first Napoleon were hopelessly and ignominiously shattered.

Metz, the capital of Moselle, where the head-quarters of one of the divisions of the French army is at present located, and quarters have been prepared for the Emperor, is a city of 44,176 inhabitants, and is situated on both sides of the river Moselle at its confluence with the Seille. The rivers are lined with quays, and crossed by seventeen bridges. It is one of the best fortified towns in France, and stands next in rank to Strasbourg with which it is connected by railway. It is the great stronghold of defence on the frontier between the Rhine and the Meuse. The city is surrounded by a regular system of wall fortifications, and is entered by nine gates at each of which is a drawbridge, and some of which are of great antiquity. A large gun powder factory is located on an island in the Moselle. There is an extensive cannon foundry in the city, the machinery of which is driven by water power. The arsenal contains 80,000 stand of arms. Its military hospital, which was built in the reign of Louis XV. has ample accommodations for 1,500 patients. It has the largest school of artillery and engineering in the Empire, the pupils of which are selected from the Ecole Polytechnique of Paris. In the time of the Romans it rose to considerable importance. It is celebrated for a fearful massacre of unsuspecting inhabitants by the army of Vitellius, the Roman Emperor, A. D. 70. On the decline of the house of Charlemagne it became subject to the Emperor of Germany, who strongly fortified it in order to prevent an invasion from France, with which country it was united in 1552.

Every circumstance of history, location, and advantage points to the Moselle region as the scene of at least the first great battle between France and Prussia, and the result of which may determine the military championship of Europe.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERMONS PREACHED AT BRIGHTON. By the late Rev. Frederick Robertson, late Incumbent of Trinity Chapel. New Edition. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by E. Miner, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

It is a rare thing these days for a volume of sermons to be popular and saleable. This work is both, and, in its present elegant, compact, convenient, and cheap form, is destined to a still wider circulation. Thousands of ministers will want to read it, and no pulpit orator can not peruse these sermons without feeling the magnetic power of the gifted Robertson. It is not expected that his theological views will suit all classes, but few will fail to discover his wonderful power, in opening up the meaning of scripture, and his pure, lucid and lofty style. Always tender, loving, and spiritual. The volume sparkles with gems, and brilliant passages. Think of an elegantly bound book of over eight hundred pages, containing nearly one hundred sermons and addresses, and all for one dollar and fifty cents. We thank the Harpers for this excellent edition.

BOUND DOWN; or Life and its Possibilities. By Anna M. Fitch. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This is a clever story of domestic life, and presents some characters of noble mien, pictured in graphic language. It is a little vague on looking at great moral truths, but the story is nevertheless high toned and of an excellent moral cast. A delightful love episode runs through its pages like a silken cord, terminating as all wish in such matters.

THE SEAT OF EMPIRE. By Charles Carleton Coffin, "Carleton." Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

It would be a difficult thing for that prince of writers, "Carleton" to write a dull book. The practical type of this work is scarcely observable, because of its charming style. These graphic sketches commence with outward trip at Chicago to Minnesota, through the Red River valley, halting at Duluth, the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The greatness, grandeur, and future glory of this country are depicted with the magic touch of a ready writer. The rollocking scenes of the excursion, flavored the experience of the party with a touch of frontier life of the most daring type. Multitudes whose eyes are turned West will find much to interest them, and who is not interested in the outlets to the Pacific?

HERODOTUS. By George C. Swayne, M. A., Late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by E. Miner, Pittsburgh.

This series of Ancient Classics for English readers by this house will be highly appreciated by students and the general reader. Readers will bear in mind that they are not translations, but give an outline of the story which they tell who the writers were and when they wrote. The Life of Herodotus, "the father of history," is intensely interesting, and cannot fail to be instructive. "The Illiad of Homer," "The Odyssey of Homer," are out, and "Cæsar," "Virgil," "Horace," "Juvenal" and others will quickly follow.

THE WRITINGS OF ANNE ISABELLA THACKERAY. With illustrations. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Sold by Miner.

This book has the singular merit of having a number of short, varied, and interesting stories, rarely to be found in the compass of a single volume. This lady is gifted, not like her father, who stands pre-eminent in the world of letters, but worthy to occupy a high place in the bright galaxy of writers of fiction. The contents comprise "The Village on the Cliff," "Thom an Island," "Five Old Friends," "The Story of Elizabeth," "To Esther," "Out of the World," "Making Merry," "Sola," "Morretti's Campanula," and "Miscellanies."

GRACE AGUILLAR'S WORKS. Illustrated. Published by D. Appleton & Company, New York.

The rare excellence of the writings of this gifted writer, long since deceased, make them worthy of a place in the most refined and pure households in the land. They are a class of books that leave valuable lessons upon young minds. This republication, in such an attractive form, and at the low price of one dollar per volume, ought to give them a wide circulation. We have received since we noticed the first volume sent us, "The Days of Bruce," two volumes, a story upon Scottish History, and "Woman's Friendship," a story of domestic life.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGES AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. By Noah Porter, D. D., Professor in Yale College. Published by Charles C. Chatfield & Co., New Haven, Conn.

In this volume we have presented with scholarly ability, the conservative views of collegiate studies, in opposition to the utilitarian spirit that prevails in some quarters. Dr. Porter wrote a series of articles for the *New Englander*, in defence of the old college system of education. After careful revision, and additional matter by the writer, they are republished in book form. The author is a keen, logical writer, and discusses the question with marked ability. Those who desire to read a powerful defence of the old college curriculum, in favor of education by text books, in favor of compulsory recitations, of dormitories and college classes, should get this book. The publishers have brought out the work in good style.

FREE RUSSIA. By William Hepworth Dixon, author of "Free America," "Her Majesty's Tower," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by E. Miner, Pittsburgh.

We like the writings of Hepworth Dixon, because of their freshness and picturesque style. Unlike many who travel, the author seems to have discarded guidebooks, and avoided tame descriptions of sights in large cities, but confined himself to things that are interesting. Whatever he gives, is well told, though a little highly colored, and with a view to charm the reader. He rarely weaves into his story dull things, but ever is seeking to entertain while he instructs. The book has all the charm of a romance, and no one can read the superstitious customs, and strange practices of that people without interest. The inner habits of the people, customs, institutions, &c., are depicted in graphic words. We have a rich picture of the interior of Russian life, and of the pilgrims, monks, and all sorts of sects, spread out in a panoramic view.

O. T. A Danish Romance. By Hans Christian Anderson, author of the "Improvisatore," etc. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

Few writers have become so popular in a short time as the gifted Anderson. As a writer for the young, he wields a facile pen, and one, too, full of tere and sympathetic feeling. This story gives a charming inside view of Danish life, and each of the leading characters are portrayed with artistic skill. The simple, unaffected style of the author strikes the reader at the outset, and secures his attention until the close. The publishers are bringing out the series in a handsome form and at a cheap price.

THE VIRGINIA TOURIST. Sketches of the Springs and Mountains of Virginia. Illustrated. By Edward A. Pollard, author of "The Lost Cause," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Miner, Pittsburgh.

Tourists should bear in mind the advantages of this old State, and those who contemplate a trip at a future time will be amply repaid by a perusal of this book. It contains an exposition of the fields for the tourist in Virginia, natural beauties and wonders of the State; also gives an account of its mineral springs, and a medical guide to the use of the water. Among the famous places we name the Natural Bridge, Allegheny Springs, White and Sulphur Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Springs of Monroe and Bath counties, Weyer Cave, etc. The book is admirably adapted for the object in view, and we accordingly commend it.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, have just published "Stern Necessity," by F. W. Robinson, author of "Poor Humanity," "Christie's Faith," etc. The reputation of the author warrants that this work is worth reading. The plot and characters are thought by good critics decidedly original, and the story is fresh and fascinating. "Gwendoline's Harvest," by the author of "Carlyon's Year," "A Beggar on Horseback," &c., also form a part of Harper's Select Novels in paper covers. For originality of plot, and the representation of the heroine, few works of fiction have attained so high a degree of popularity. The English press speak in the most exalted terms of the novel.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York, send us "Miriam Alroy," a Romance of the Twelfth Century, by Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. It shows all the rare qualities of the distinguished author. The book is beautifully printed. "Silvia," a Novel, by Julia Kavanagh, is just out. The author of "Nathalie," "Dora," "Beatrice," &c., needs but little in the way of commendation, her previous works having established her reputation in literary circles. Both volumes comprise a part of the series of Choice Novels issuing by this house.

The Handsomest Man at Niagara.

[From the Boston Post, July 16.]

A letter from Niagara Falls gives a singular bit of romance concerning the head waiter of one of the hotels there, who is set down as the handsomest man in that region. He is an octoroon, and in his veins runs some of the proudest blood of "old Kentuck." He relates that his father, a very handsome man, was the groom of Judge ——, of Louisville, who had a very beautiful daughter, between whom and his father there sprung up an affection which in time ripened into a love which took possession of both father and mother. An elopement was the culmination of this passion, which had been concealed from the family of the young lady. They fled to Canada West, and, on arriving at Windsor were married. Louisville was tremendously excited; the papers were full of all sorts of stories and rumors, while detectives were sent in every direction in pursuit of the fugitives. Finally, the Judge gave up the chase as hopeless. After a lapse of twenty four years, the handsome waiter, on his way to Sunday School in Toronto, was accosted by a distinguished looking man, who inquired his name. Further interrogation of the young man disclosed that he was the distinguished looking gentleman's grandchild. Judge —— implored him to conduct him to his home, which he did. An interview was held with the long lost daughter, and a reconciliation and forgiveness were the result. The handsome octoroon now has forty-eight waiters under his charge at the hotel in question, and is a general favorite with all travelers. Truly, "blood will tell."

A SAD termination to the boat and tub races of the "Phunny Phellows' Club," at Paterson, N. J., occurred on Monday afternoon. The presenation of prizes to the successful competitors in the several races had just been concluded, when some of the party had gotten Mr. Vanderhoven, of the Paterson *Guardian*, into a boat and were trying to upset him in the river. Anxious to see the sport, a large crowd rushed upon the balcony at the rear of the depot, over the water. The balcony is but thirty or forty feet long, but there were jammed upon it over two hundred people, many of whom were ladies. The weight of the great throng was too much for the piazza, and with a crash the balcony, with its load of human freight, fell into the river below, a distance of twenty feet. Over a hundred and fifty men, women and children went down. The excitement was fearful; the shrieks of the wounded and the cries of the affrighted women created consternation, and indeed the situation was perilous; for although the water was not deep, many had fainted and many were buried under the ruins. The horror stricken multitude, and the members of the club who had fortunately escaped, immediately plunged into the water to the rescue of the struggling victims, and in a few minutes all were taken from the water. Considering the nature of the accident, there were but few injured—about twenty in all—many escaping with slight bruises, and others quite seriously hurt. The water was discolored with blood, and it is surprising that no one was killed.

A SUNSTROKE.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The cause of the mournful suicide of the French Minister does not seem to have been clearly stated. It is intimated that the heat of the weather and fatigue combined with excitement growing out of the political condition of Europe, which he had left in profound peace, had brought on temporary insanity. This may be true, but we generally look for a better balanced mind in any one fit for the position he occupied, and especially looked for it in him, selected as he had undoubtedly been by his master for this post as a mark of esteem for our Government. Something more than has been stated must have been required to overthrow the intellect of such a man, to whom sudden political complication was not new. We conjecture there is still a little light which the sun that "shines for all" might throw on this subject and which we simply hint at.

Minister Paradol had scarcely landed an hour and was resting himself in his hotel, when a servant hands him a card on which he reads in fine copper plate engraving

PAUL PRY JENKINS.

The courteous Frenchman desires the gentleman shown up, receives him with cordiality, accepts his warm congratulations on his safe arrival, converses with him five minutes on the weather, the crops, and a few words upon the state of Europe, in which the wary diplomatist, uninstructed as yet, carefully avoids expressing any personal opinions, politely brings his visitor out, and the interview is at an end. Alas, no! That fatal five minutes conversation under the genius of Jenkins expands into a confidential interview of two hours. The few casual remarks on European affairs into expressions of profound political significance, and the next morning all appear in print for the entertainment of Gotham breakfast tables and is fit as biographic summary sent to every city in the Union, and perhaps back over the cable to Europe.

The Frenchman stands aghast. He must have taken too much wine. What will the Emperor say to his pretended divulgence of State secrets? Is he an idiot or a traitor? One can conceive the effect this must have on the sensitive mind of a man conscious of his integrity, unswerving in his patriotism, and cautious as a bred diplomat needs to be. He shrinks from every visitor. He dreads every telegram from home lest it should contain his ignominious recall. Every newspaper he touches contains Jenkins' account by his person and consulting at greater or less length, and his reason falls at last a prey to his anxiety about his own reputation for decency and uprightness, and the honorable name he aspires to leave his children. What wonder if at the last the bullet by his own hand puts an end to his suffering!

There is no indecent and abominable custom that obtains in our land that is half so indecent and abominable as that of "interviewing" distinguished men by New York newspaper reporters. The above may have been the real occasion of the lamentable occurrence the other day but it well might be. Nothing is sacred to Paul Pry Jenkins. The details of private and family affairs the minutiæ of diplomacy, the attire of ladies, the persistent habits and appearance of every one who for a moment happens to claim public attention, everything becomes in his eye public property, without regard to delicacy, courtesy, or common social instincts. Of all vulgar things the nineteenth century has developed he is the most vulgar and hideous, and that he is supported or any way countenanced by the public is one the most revolting signs of the times. Could not the King of Prussia take a hint from the death of this one Frenchman? Why not send to America (Europe certainly does not breed them) for a corps of reporters? Have every man in the French army, officer and private, from the Emperor down, solemnly interviewed, and the purport of the conversation published in the morning papers. Who could anticipate how quickly every chassepot would be turned against the man who bears it, and every French sword sheathed in the heart of its disgusted owner. HITTY MAGINN.

St. Louis, July 20, 1870.

Recollections of Thackeray.

[From the London Spectator.]

The appreciation Thackeray showed for other men is noticeable in his treatment of Mr. Dickens. We are told by Mr. Hodder that an early paper of Mr. Sala's, in *Household Words*, attracted Thackeray's notice, and made him remark, "It is one of the best things I ever read. I couldn't have written it, I wish I could." The same spirit led to Mr. Thackeray's rushing up to town during his provincial tour in order to vote for Douglas Jerrold at the reform; and on coming down again to join Mr. Hodder, he exclaimed in an exultant tone, "We've got the little man in!" Mr. Hodder does not allude to the occasional passages of arms which took place between Thackeray and Jerrold, except that he records one saying of the latter, that he had known Thackeray for eighteen years, and did not know him yet. No doubt there were points in Thackeray's character which exposed him to misconception, and his manner was sometimes abrupt. Mr. Hodder speaks of the "rugged significance" which Thackeray, in making a bar gain for the delivery of his lectures, said "guiness, decidedly guiness." In public, too, Thackeray was much oppressed by nervousness, and the thought of having to speak made him miserable. "Why don't they get Dickens to take the chair?" he asked once. "He can make a speech and a good one. I'm of no use; they little know how nervous I am, and Dickens does't know the meaning of the word." A propos of this, Mr. Hodder says that he himself once asked Mr. Dickens if he ever felt nervous when called upon to speak, and the reply was, "not in the least. The first time I took the chair at a public dinner I felt just as much confidence as if I had done the same thing a hundred times before." The draft of the speech which Thackeray made at the dinner given him before he started for America is printed by Mr. Hodder, with a remark that the speech as delivered fell far short of the speech as written. There is no air of painful preparation with a want of conversational ease about the sentences, and we can understand that the effect would be somewhat fragmentary Mr. Hodder says that Thackeray did not learn this speech by heart, which we believe was his usual custom. We are told, indeed, that even when he had learned his speech by heart, he sometime collapsed in the middle. It was natural that he should envy Mr. Dickens's fluency and self-command, yet it seemed to us that both would have been at variance with Thackeray's individuality. The fact that he could not make a speech without as careful preparation as he would have bestowed upon one of his books, harmonizes with everything that we can learn about his method of composition. Mr. Hodder tells us that in dictating Thackeray was as calm and deliberate as if he was reading in public; that when anything humorous occurred, and that the amanuensis laughed Thackeray's face was grave and unmoved; that he would constantly change his position, or suggest a different pen or a different kind of paper, with the evident object of giving himself a distraction. All this is eminently characteristic, and explains much of the tone of Thackeray's writings, while it bears witness to the severity of his mental labor. People are too apt to think that all genius is spontaneous, and that great works must be struck out at a heat, without, as it were, the thorough co-operation of their creator. Thackeray's life teaches a different lesson.

Salmon Fisheries of Alaska.

As the season for catching salmon is now near at hand, and that this source of part of our future territorial wealth will engage the attention of many who are, at present, oblivious to the profits which will result from a prosecution of this enterprise, we will endeavor to present them with a few facts which may convince them of the advantages to be derived from it. Many of our readers are, perhaps, not aware that the water which girds our littoral domain, with its legions of islands, bays, creeks and estuaries, are filled to repletion with the finest salmon that ever tickled the palate of an epicure's. So plenty are they and so easy to be caught that the wary Indian—fastidious as in this if nothing else—singles out for his spear only the largest, fattest and plumpest specimen. We may be accused of exaggeration if we state that it is no uncommon occurrence here, or at Cook's Inlet for salmon weighing from eighty to ninety pounds to be often exposed for sale in our markets without exciting either wonder or comment. A large number of men are employed in the Columbia River fisheries, curing and canning salmon for the California and Eastern markets. The demand is steadily increasing, evincing a decided appreciation of their excellence.—*Alaska Times.*

How Celestial Influences will Destroy the Capitol in Washington.

Some years ago, when experiments were made with the pendulum at Bunker Hill Monument, Massachusetts, it was incidentally found by Professor Horsford, that every morning the plumb-line suspended from the centre of the top to the floor, indicated an inclination to the west, every noon toward the north, and in the afternoon to the east. These movements were found the most marked when the sun shone, and thus due to the expansion of one side of the structure by the heat of its rays. It was lately tried what is the amount of influence on the Capitol dome in Washington, which is of iron, a substance which, as is well known expands more than stone. A long plumb-line was fastened to the under side of the ceiling of the rotunda, and extended to the stone pavement below. The plummet described daily an elliptical curve, of which the longest diameter was from east to west, and amounted in hot, sunny days to four or five inches. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, remarks in regard to this: "By molecular action of this kind, perpetually continued, time, the slow but sure destroyer, levels with the ground the loftiest monuments of human pride."—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

THE LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.

Consisting in part of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet soaps in endless variety. A large stock of fine Liquors, comprising the celebrated Bell Whisky, seven years old, Pure Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Blackberry Wine. All the different brands of genuine Scotch and English Ales and Porter. Preparations for the Hair, Teeth and Complexion. Housekeepers will find the best quality of Baking Powder, Cream Tartar, Washing Soda, Pearl Soda Ash, Indigo, Potash, &c., &c. Painters will find a good assortment of every thing necessary to the trade—Burns White Lead (fresh), Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal, Coach, White, Damar and Black Varnish, Paint Brushes, Window Glass, &c. Call at No. 68 Penn and 66 (old St. Clair) Sts. respectfully invite all whom it may concern to call and examine quality of goods and learn prices. We are satisfied they will not go away dissatisfied.

THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY OF THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE CITY, IS AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, cor. Penn and 6th

THE BLOOD IN SUMMER.

The blood deteriorates in hot weather. Profuse perspiration deprives it of a portion of its nourishing and productive properties. Consequently in Summer, the flesh loses in some degree, its firmness, the muscles lack their usual elasticity and vigor, and the weight of the body diminishes. These are clear indications that the ordinary supply of the life-sustaining principle afforded by the food we eat, is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the system under a high temperature. There is another reason for this, besides the direct influence of the heat, viz. the loss of appetite and the weakening of the digestive powers which it occasions. Under these circumstances a wholesome invigorant is evidently needed, and the best and safest is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This admirable vegetable tonic and alterative, acts favorably upon the system in several ways. It increases the appetite and facilitates digestion, thereby inclining the stomach to receive and enabling it to assimilate a due amount of nourishment. It also tones the relaxed secretive organs and the bowels. Under its operation the process of emaciation, occasioned by the drain through the pores, is arrested, the whole frame refreshed and invigorated, and the spirits exhilarated. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the debilitated, scarcely need to be told that it is precisely the stimulant and corrective they ought to take at this season. Thousands of them know the fact by experience. Nothing in the pharmacopœia (or out of it) will supply its place—least of all the frothy local nostrums which some unscrupulous dealers would be glad, for the benefit of their own pockets, to palm off in its stead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
C. D. ARNSTHAL. T. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.

SUMMER RESORT.
Loretto Springs,
CAMBRIA CO., PA.
This Summer Resort is 4 miles from Cresson. Advantages unrivalled. Excursion Tickets by the Penna. R. R. Co. can be had during the summer. Terms very moderate. For Circular and full information, address
F. A. GIBBON.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—WILLISTON SEMINARY having received from its founder, Hon. S. Williston, an endowment of $250,000 offers the very best advantages to students desiring a thorough preparation for Business or for admission to a Classical College. Board at cost, and Tuition free to the indigent. For catalogue address the Principal, MASHALL HENSHAW, East Hampton, Mass. jy18-d&T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
25c for
3 White Huck Towels,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 12½c Soft Finished Muslin, extra good.
At 6¼c. Fast Colored Calicos.
At Nine Fast Colored Calicoes, a great bargain.
At 10c. all the Best Makes of Calicos.
At 25c
DOUBLE WIDTH MOHAIRS.
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
At 12½c. Fast Colored Lawns,
At 12½c. Printed Alpacas.
At 50c Ladies Bal[illegible] Skirts.
At $2.50 Ladies all Wool Summer Shawls.
Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Kid and Lisle Thread, Gloves, &c.
AT
Very Low Prices!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WILL BE ISSUED
SOON.
PITTSBURGH;
ITS
Industries & Commerce.
A BOOK PORTRAYING IN
FACTS AND FIGURES
THE
Growth and Present Prosperity
OF THE
Representative Manufacturing Interests
OF PITTSBURGH.
COPIES OF THIS VOLUME WILL BE PLACED IN THE
Leading Hotels
OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE UNION WHICH ARE IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE TRIBUTARY TO THE
TRADE OF PITTSBURGH.
☞ The Volume will be printed and bound in a style not hitherto attempted in this city. A limited space has been
Assigned to Advertisers.
CANVASSERS WILL CALL UPON
MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN
For their Favors.
DAVID LOWRY,
E. A. MYERS,
JAMES MILLS, } Publishers.
jy20:w2

Special Bargains
IN
PARASOLS.
Spring & Summer Goods
REGARDLESS OF COST,
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
jy12
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.
CHEESE.—100 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Summer Shawls
VERY CHEAP.
Plaid and Chene Mixed
JAPANESE POPLINS.
Misses Linen Suits,
Ladies Buff Linen Suits,
Ladies White Linen Suits.
At Very Low Prices.
Honey Comb Quilts.
White and Colored Crib Quilts,
Table Linens and Table Napkins.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Gents Neck Ties and Bows,
Shirt Fronts,
Gents Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Lace Collars, &c.
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Ganze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
FOR
Lace Curtains,
Summer Silks,
Thin Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Shetland Shawls,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
jy23
STATIONERY.
We offer for the fall trade, among many other items too numerous to mention,
150,000 ENVELOPES,
REAMS RULED PAPER,
REAMS FLAT PAPER,
QUIRES BLANK BOOKS,
25 CASES SLATES,
30,000 SLATE PENCILS, SOAPSTONE,
10,000 SLATE PENCILS, GERMAN,
25 GROSS BONNET BOARD,
250 DOZEN INKS, PLUID, VIOLET AND COPYING,
200 GROSS LEAD PENCILS,
325 GROSS STEEL PENS,
75 GROSS PENHOLDERS,
500 DOZEN MEMORANDUMS,
175 POCKETBOOKS,
800 GROSS CHALK CRAYON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
jy22 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-w36

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my3-w81

JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET
Residence, 102 Fremont St., Allegheny. je28:y96

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.
When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.
It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.
The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)
The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of
Investors and Capitalists,
Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurances of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
The Bonds are in denominations of
$1,000, $500 and $100,
and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.
Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
my28

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 23, 1870.

The financial markets opened more quiet, and continued so during the day. Gold was active early in the day and declined to 110, but the reported advance in the bank rate of England sent it up to 120, but it again fell back to 119¾, and closed weak at 119¾. Carrying rates ranged 7, 6, 5 and 7; gold 1-32, 4, 3 and 2 per cent. Shipments to Europe to-day, $2,075,000; shipments of the week, $6,101,382. Clearances to-day, $66,288,000.

Sterling dull, 9¾@10¾. Money easy; 5@6 on call.

The bank statement shows a loss on specie, which is considered unfavorable. Loans, $266,000,798; increase, $2,713,480. Specie, $25,358,613; decrease, $677,066. Circulation, $32,-967,536; increase, $971,551. Deposits, $82,905,-613; decrease, $360,253. Legal tenders, $30,-978,711; increase, $517,370.

Governments better, closing strong. Coupons of '81, 12⅜@12⅝; '62, 9⅞; '64, 9⅞@9⅞; '65, 7⅞@7⅞; '65, 8⅞@9 10-40's, 6⅜; currencies, 10⅝@10¾.

There are rumors that $50,000,000 of bonds are en route back from Europe, but this is not credited.

State bonds quiet: Old Tennessees, 63; new, 61; old Virginias, 63; new, 60; Georgia 7's, 92; old North Carolinas, 49¼; new, 36; Missouris, 88¾; Louisiana 6's, 60.

Pacific Railroads firm; Union stock, 90¾; mortgages, 91¾; Centrals, 93¾. Stocks opened strong, and the improvement of ⅛ per cent was lost, but the market closed quiet and firmer, with small transactions.

Closing Prices—Canton, 67; Cumberland, 40; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼; Quicksilver, 5; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 11; Adams Express, 65; Wells, 15¾; American, 43; United States, 43¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central and Hudson, 93¼; Serip, 92¾; Erie, 22¾; Harlem, 133; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 90¾; Illinois, 132; Pittsburgh, 96¾; Ohio, 105¾; Mississippi, 34¾; Hartford & Erie, 3¾; St. Joseph, 108; Northwestern, 82¾; do. preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 100¾; St. Paul, 60¼; do. preferred, 76¾; Wabash, 49¾; do. preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 94; Alton, 130; do. preferred, 116; C. C. & I. C., 77¾@78.

Total imports of the week, $5,456,690. Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $89,773,444; currency, $11,419,396. There were $1 millions and a half cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington.

Boston prices: Calumet 75; Copper Falls, 6¾; Franklin, 3¾; Hancock, 1; Minnesota, 8¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.

Closing quotations as reived by Fis. R. Mer'ts:

Gold	120	Merchants U. Ex.	
Silver		N. Y. Central	93½
1881 Bonds	112	Headings	93¾
5-20 Bonds 1862	109	Ft. W. & C.	93½
5-20 Bonds 1864	108	Ohio & Miss	34¾
5-20 Bonds 1865	108	Mich. Southern	90¼
Consols 1865	107	Cleveland & P.	105¼
5-20 Bonds 1867	107	C. R. I. & P.	
5-20 Bonds 1868	107	Chicago & N. W.	82¾
10-40	106	C. & N. W. Pref.	84¼
Adams Express	65	Erie.	

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	9.10	9.20
Paris Exchange per Franc	5	24
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	92	94
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	50	54
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	81	
Union P. R. R. Bonds	87	

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	20¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	7¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	12¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	7¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	9	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	8¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	8¾	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	8¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	6¾	Cy. Pacifics	10¾

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market was very unsettled and panicky during Monday and Tuesday; on Wednesday and Thursday the feeling was considerably better, while yesterday and to-day, the improvement just previously noted was almost if not altogether lost, and while there is an absence of that panicky feeling which prevailed during the early part of the week, the market nevertheless is dull and neglected, and prices unsettled and very irregular. While the opinion is generally entertained that the worst is over, and that the indications are more favorable for an improvement than a decline, there is nevertheless a want of confidence manifested, and some time must elapse before it can be fully restored. Operators, very naturally, are apprehensive in regard to the future, as all depends upon the course of France and Prussia and other foreign nations in regard to the threatened war, and the trade very generally are lying by, awaiting developments. If it could only be ascertained; let, whether there is to be any war; 2d, will it be confined to France and Prussia, 3d, how long will it last, and 4th, what will be the policy of the belligerent powers in regard to vessels carrying petroleum. If these and some other problems could only be solved, than operators would know what to do, but at present all is doubt and confusion, and the trade is completely at sea.

Receipts Crude this week, 19,740 bbls; last week, 24,265; January 1st to date, 604,041; same time last year 451,441. Exports of refined this week, 19,296; last week, 16,315; from January 1st to date, 356,853; same time last year, 366,714. Sales this week, 22,700 bbls crude; 9,000 bbls refined; last week, 15,500 bbls crude; 11,000 refined.

CRUDE.

Continues dull and weak, though without important change in prices. Seller August may be quoted at 10¾@10¾; sale 1,000 bbls the inside quotation. July may be quoted at 10¾@10¾; seller all year 10; buyer 11¾. The stock of spot oil in this market is small, and consequently the offerings are light.

REFINED.

Continues dull and unsettled, and singular as it may appear, prices are higher in Philadelphia than in New York, which is attributed to the fact that there is a short interest in the former place, that does not, it would appear, exist to the same extent in the latter. 41 quoted at 24¾@24¾; and July and August, Sept., Oct. and Nov. together, at 25, separate.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

E L Goodwin 15, on account J H Barbour; Lockhart Brilliant Oil Works 28, on account Lockhart Brilliant Oil Works 28, on account Lockhart Brilliant Oil Works 28, on account same; F & T Co F A Hyde 92, of account O C & R R; Fair Vista Oil Works 296, on account same; F A Bates 909, on account Fisher 27; A H Bates 154, on account W Barlie; Excelsior Oil Works 73, on account T Chess. Total ..... 3,441 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 463 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

P. Weisenberger 266 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvey & Bro., 480 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee, 200 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 156 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phil'a.

Montzeimer, K. & Co. 240 bbls refined to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

J. C. Kirkpatrick 150 bbls. refined to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,862 bbls

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Business continues somewhat languid and the market is lacking in buoyancy. The hot weather, foreign war, rise and speculation movement in gold, change in the tariff which goes into effect soon, and the unsettled state of finance, all tend to have some controlling effect upon the minds of the mercantile community which deters them from entering into speculative movements in the dry goods line, and hence sales are confined to the urgent necessities of filling orders required for pressing wants. Most classes of home made textiles selling at prices which scarcely admit of profit, yet so long as the supply is in excess of the wants of the trade, and the cotton crop promises to be very large, it would be very unsafe to discount the future prices in dry goods. The decline in six-cord spool cotton which the trade anticipated has not yet taken place, owing to the advance in gold, but nevertheless the price must recede to 70c before long, first to 75c and then to 70c per dozen.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Cotton firm at 18c for middling uplands. Flour fair to active; Howard street superfine $6@5.50, extra $7@8, do. family $8@8.50, city mills superfine $6.25@5.25, do. extra $7.00@8.50, do. family $8@10, western superfine $6.50@5.75, do. extra $6.75@7.50, do. family $7.50@8. Wheat advanced 3c on best grades. Whiskey quiet at 1.04.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.

There has been quite a reaction in the markets within the past two days, especially in grain and flour, occasioned by the adverse advices from both east and west, and while there has been no quotable decline here as yet the indications point pretty strongly in that direction. The relapse is broadstuffs is owing partially to the advance in ocean freights, but mainly to the fact that the advance was entirely too rapid to be healthy. Only neutral vessels are allowed for such shipments, and they are crowded with cargoes and exact the last cent from consignees. Now this relapse confined to breadstuffs alone; sugars, coffees and all others articles affected by gold, are easier, though not as yet quotably lower.

ASHES—Unchanged; common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 6@6½; Pots, 6½.

APPLES—Continue dull and with a supply in excess of the demand, prices are weak and lower; we continue to quote at $2 per bbl

BEANS—Are quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 1@1.15 for fair, 1.90@2 for good and 2@2.25 for prime to choice.

BROOMS—Sales of shop, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

BREAD—Dull, $1.50@1.75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Is dull, 5@6½ cts.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade firmer, but there is no improvement in the public demand and no change to note in quotations, 22½@23 for standard brands.

CHEESE—The demand is rather better than the market is not active and there is no change in prices. Sales at 12@14 for Ohio Factory and Goshen. Sweitzer, 18@19 and in good demand.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@65c per pair; and full grown ones at 90@$1 per pair, as to size and quality.

CORNMEAL—Sales in store at $1@1.10 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches in fair demand and scarce but unchanged; prime halves, 9 cts; quarters, 5. Apples, 5@5½.

EGGS—Dull and drooping and while the arrivals are not large the supply seems to be in excess of the demand; sales at 10@20.

FLOUR—Is dull and lower, the auction notwithstanding it is down somewhat in the west. We continue to quote good to choice family at $6@6.50; fancy at $7@7.50 per bbl. Rye flour $6.

GRAIN—The arrivals of wheat continue light, and this market is almost bare; in the absence of sales, we continue to quote red at $1.35@1.40, and white at $1.45@1.50. Oats firm though unchanged; we quote in bulk on the wharf and track at 55@56; may be quoted at 57@58 for small lots in store. Corn is dull though the supply is light, and holders generally stiff; prime yellow is quoted at 95 though there is some in the elevator waiting for one dollar. Rye may be quoted at 90@95—we are reported a sale of one car, to arrive, at 94. Nothing doing in Barley—brewers and maisters are not disposed to buy unless for future delivery, as they allege that the weather is too hot for to do anything at malting.

HOGSHIDES—Sugars are reported steady notwithstanding the decline in gold, though, of course, the market is less excited. Molasses is dull at 32½ seller for August. Raw Sugars range from 10@12¾. New Orleans Molasses firm at 80@88. Coffee, 20@23. Sugar-cured hams, 15@15½; canvassed, 16; sugar-cured shoulders, 11½; sides, 12½; canvassed, 13½; sugar-cured breakfast bacon, 15½; canvassed, 16½; sugar-cured dried beef, 16; canvassed, 17; sugar-cured bams, 17½; canvassed, 18

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

The Councils meet this P. M.

Hague has quit throwing poison on the streets for dogs. Sensible Hague.

Insane.—Joseph Wright, an insane man, was committed to jail Saturday, by Justice Holland, of South Fayette Township.

Leg Broken.—Saturday afternoon a farmer named Sproul, residing not far from Sharpsburg, while passing through that borough was thrown from his wagon and broke his leg. He received medical attention, and was then taken home.

Larceny.—Victor Jones was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by Officer George Garrison. It is alleged that the accused went into Kellar's saloon, on Water street, and abstracted $4 from the money drawer. He was committed for a hearing.

Recaptured.—On Saturday evening Officer Peter Dressler captured David Gilmore, who was convicted of larceny over a year ago, and sentenced to the Workhouse for two years, from which institution he escaped about six months since. He was locked up and will be removed to the Workhouse to-day.

Fishing Excursion.—The members of the "C. C. A." fishing club started off on their annual excursion to the Beaver river on Saturday. They are all dressed in the uniform of the club, and will camp out, taking servants along to "dish up" the meals. We predict for the young gentlemen an enjoyable time.

The "Leader" came out yesterday in a full dress of new type, and would have presented a very fine appearance but for the slow Bullock press, recently put up, had been in good order for working. However time will soon remedy that evil. We congratulate Mr. Pittock on this fresh evidence of his business prosperity.

Announcement.—In to-day's GAZETTE, Major W. H. Hope, of Allegheny city, is formally announced as a candidate for the office of Coroner before the Republican County Convention in August. He is widely and favorably known throughout the cities and county, and earnest friends are confident that he will receive the nomination.

Coroner's Inquest.—Alderman Donaldson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Nathaniel Sutton, who died at his residence Saturday night from injuries received Thursday evening by falling down stairs, an account of which we published Saturday. The jury found that he came to his death by injuries received from the fall.

Progressing.—The work on the extension of the track of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, from its present terminus to the intersection of Craft and Liberty streets, is progressing rapidly. The work has been completed from the latter named point to the corner of Seventh avenue and Smith's field street, and within the next ten days the cars will be running over the entire route.

The Market Committee will make a report this afternoon to Councils on the Fifth avenue market house, and will present plans and specifications together with bids received for the work. It is to be hoped that the Councils will not hesitate to appropriate the money necessary to erect the building, for it will prove much more satisfactory for the city to build than to intrust the work to an outside company.

The Equity Case.—In the District Court, saturday, Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench, the bill in equity filed by Mr. Barton, asking that the City Treasurer and others be restrained from collecting taxes levied under the recent appropriation ordinance, for the reason that said ordinance was illegal, was called for argument. At the request of attorneys the proceedings in the argument was postponed until Tuesday.

Obituary.—Mr. Thomas Kearns, a very estimable gentleman, died at his farm at Greentree, Allegheny county, Pa., on the 6th inst., at the advanced age of eighty years. He was born where he died, and preserved through his long life a high character as man and citizen. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He received medical attention, and was then taken home.

Recaptured.—On Saturday evening Officer Peter Dressler captured David Gilmore, who was convicted of larceny over a year ago, and sentenced to the Workhouse for two years, from which institution he escaped about six months since. He was locked up and will be removed to the Workhouse to-day.

Watch Stolen.—Saturday evening last, M. H. Willard, proprietor of a saloon on Wate street, had a gold watch, valued at $60, which he had reason to believe was stolen by Charles Fowzer, who had been about his establishment. He made information before the Mayor yesterday charging Fowzer with larceny. Officer Garrison arrested the accused and obtained from him the watch. Ticket received for the watch. Fowzer was committed to jail and will have a hearing this morning.

Our National Game.—An interesting game of base ball will be played at Union Park, Allegheny, this afternoon, between the "Athletics" of Philadelphia and the "Keystone" of the club, and will camp out, taking servants along to "dish up" the meals. We predict for the young gentlemen an enjoyable time.

The "Leader" came out yesterday in a full dress of new type, and would have presented a very fine appearance but for the slow Bullock press, recently put up, had been in good order for working. However time will soon remedy that evil. We congratulate Mr. Pittock on this fresh evidence of his business prosperity.

Announcement.—In to-day's GAZETTE, Major W. H. Hope, of Allegheny city, is formally announced as a candidate for the office of Coroner before the Republican County Convention in August. He is widely and favorably known throughout the cities and county, and earnest friends are confident that he will receive the nomination.

Coroner's Inquest.—Alderman Donaldson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Nathaniel Sutton, who died at his residence Saturday night from injuries received Thursday evening by falling down stairs, an account of which we published Saturday. The jury found that he came to his death by injuries received from the fall.

Progressing.—The work on the extension of the track of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, from its present terminus to the intersection of Craft and Liberty streets, is progressing rapidly. The work has been completed from the latter named point to the corner of Seventh avenue and Smith's field street, and within the next ten days the cars will be running over the entire route.

The Market Committee will make a report this afternoon to Councils on the Fifth avenue market house, and will present plans and specifications together with bids received for the work. It is to be hoped that the Councils will not hesitate to appropriate the money necessary to erect the building, for it will prove much more satisfactory for the city to build than to intrust the work to an outside company.

The Equity Case.—In the District Court, saturday, Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench, the bill in equity filed by Mr. Barton, asking that the City Treasurer and others be restrained from collecting taxes levied under the recent appropriation ordinance, for the reason that said ordinance was illegal, was called for argument. At the request of attorneys the proceedings in the argument was postponed until Tuesday.

Obituary.—Mr. Thomas Kearns, a very estimable gentleman, died at his farm at Greentree, Allegheny county, Pa., on the 6th inst., at the advanced age of eighty years. He was born where he died, and preserved through his long life a high character as man and citizen. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He received medical attention, and was then taken home.

Larceny.—Victor Jones was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by Officer George Garrison. It is alleged that the accused went into Kellar's saloon, on Water street, and abstracted $4 from the money drawer. He was committed for a hearing.

Recaptured.—On Saturday evening Officer Peter Dressler captured David Gilmore, who was convicted of larceny over a year ago, and sentenced to the Workhouse for two years, from which institution he escaped about six months since. He was locked up and will be removed to the Workhouse to-day.

Fishing Excursion.—The members of the "C. C. A." fishing club started off on their annual excursion to the Beaver river on Saturday. They are all dressed in the uniform